THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

No. 745.] MONDAY, December 29, 1800. [Vol. XIV.]

LEXINGTON:—Printed by JOHN BRADFORD, *(On Main Street)*—price Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance.

Treasury Department,
Washington, September 1st, 1800.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

In purſuance of an act of Congreſs, paſſed on the 23d day of April, one thouſand eight hundred, entitled "An act to eſtabliſh a General Stamp-Office.

I

THAT a General Stamp-Office is now eſtabliſhed at the ſeat of government, in the City of Waſhington, from whence there will iſſue, from and after the date hereof, (upon the application of the Supervifors of the Revenue, under whoſe management the collection of the ſtamp duties is placed) any quantities of paper, parchment and vellum, marked or ſtamped, and duly counterſtamped, with the following rates of duty which are demandable by law:

For every ſkin or piece of vellum or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, upon which ſhall be written or printed any or either of the inſtruments or writtings following, to wit,

	D.	C.	M.
Any certificate of naturalization,	5		
Any licence to practice, or certificate of the admiſſion, enrollment or regiſtry of any councellor, ſolicitor, attorney, advocate or proctor, in any court of the United States.	10		
Provided, That a certificate in any one of the courts of the United States, for any one of the ſaid offices, ſhall ſo far as relates to the payment of the duty aforeſaid, be a ſufficient admiſſion in all the courts of the United States, for each and every of the ſaid offices.			
Any grant or letters patent, under the ſeal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for millitary ſervices)	4		
Any exemplification or certified copy of any ſuch grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for millitary ſervices)	2		
Any charter party, bottomry or reſpondentia bond,	1		
Any receipt or diſcharge for or on account of any legacy left by any will, or other teſtamentary inſtrument, or for any ſhare or part of a perſonal eſtate, divided by force of any ſtatute of diſtributions other than to the wife, children or grand children of the perſon deceaſed, the amount whereof ſhall be above the value of fifty dollars, and ſhall not exceed the value of one hundred dollars,	-	25	
When the amount thereof ſhall exceed the value of one hundred dollars, and ſhall not exceed five hundred dollars,	-	50	
And for every further ſum of five hundred dollars, the additional ſum of	1		
Any policy of inſurance or inſtrument in nature thereof, when the ſum for which inſurance is made ſhall not exceed five hundred dollars,	-	25	
When the ſum inſured ſhall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any exemplification of what nature ſoever, that ſhall paſs the ſeal of any court, other than ſuch as it may be the duty of the clerk of ſuch court to furniſh for the uſe of the United States, or ſome particular ſtate,	-	50	
Any bond, bill ſingle or penal, inland bill of exchange, promiſſory note or other note (other than any recognizance, bill, bond or other obligation, or contract, made to or with the United States, or any ſtate, or for their uſe reſpectively; and any bonds required in any caſe by the laws of the United States, or of any ſtate, upon legal proceſs, or in any judical proceeding, or for the faithful performance of any truſt or duty)			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,	-	10	
If above one hundred and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	-	25	
If above five hundred and not exceeding one thouſand dollars,	-	50	
And if above one thouſand dollars,	-	75	
Provided, That if any bonds or notes ſhall be payable at or within ſixty days, ſuch bonds or notes ſhall be ſubject to only two-fifth parts of the duty aforeſad, viz,			
If above twenty and not exceeding one hundred dollars,	-	4	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	-	10	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thouſand dollars,	-	20	
If above one thouſand dollars,	-	30	
Any foreign bill of exchange, draft or order for the payment of money in any foreign country,	-	20	
The ſaid duty being chargeable upon each and every bill of exchange, without reſpect to the number contained in each ſet,			
Any note or bill of lading or writing, or receipt in nature thereof for goods or merchandize to be exported;			
If from one diſtrict to another diſtrict of the United States, not being in the ſame ſtate,	-	4	
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,	-	10	
The ſaid duty being chargeable upon each and every bill of lading without reſpect to the number contained in each ſet.			
Any notes iſſued by the banks now eſtabliſhed or that may be hereafter eſtabliſhed within the United States, other than the notes of ſuch of the ſaid banks as ſhall agree to an annual compoſition of one per centum on the annual dividends made by ſuch banks, to their ſtockholders reſpectively, according to the following ſcale.			
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,	-	-	
On all notes above fifty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,	-	50	
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	1		
On all notes above five hundred dollars,	2		
Any proteſt or other notarial act,	-	25	
Any letter of attorney, except for an invalid penſion, or to obtain or ſell warrants for land granted by the United States as bounty for military ſervices performed in the late war,	-	25	
Any inventory or catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any caſe required by law (except in caſes of goods and chattles deſtrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal proceſs by any officer)	-	50	
Any certificate of a ſhare in any inſurance company, of a ſhare in the bank of the United States or of any ſtate or other bank;			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,	-	10	
If above one hundred dollars,	-	25	
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten cents for one hundred dollars.			

II

That the power of the ſupervifors of the revenue to mark or ſtamp any vellum, parchment or paper chargeable with duty, will ceaſe and determine from and after ſix months from the date hereof, to wit, on the laſt day of February 1801.

III

That, If any perſons ſhall, after the laſt day of February 1801, have in their cuſtody or poſſeſſion, any vellum, parchment or paper, marked or ſtamped by the ſupervifors of the revenue, upon which any matter or thing, charged with duty, ſhall not have been written or printed, they may at any time *within the ſpace of ſixty days after the ſaid laſt day of February* 1801, bring or ſend ſuch vellum, parchment and paper, unto ſome office of inſpection, and in lieu thereof, receive a like quantity or value of vellum, parchment and paper duly ſtamped, in purſuance of the act herein before recited. And in caſe any perſon ſhall neglect or refuſe, within the time aforeſaid, to bring or cauſe to be brought unto ſome officer of inſpection, any ſuch vellum, parchment or paper, it is hereby declared, that the ſame will thereafter be of no other effect or uſe, than if it had never been marked or ſtamped, and that all matters and things, which may after that time be written or printed upon any vellum, parchment or paper, authorized to be exchanged in manner aforeſaid, will be of no other effect, than if they had been written or printed on paper, parchment or vellum, not marked or ſtamped.

IV

And for the convenience of thoſe perſons who may be inclined to have their own vellum, parchment and paper ſtamped or marked, it is hereby declared, that when any perſon ſhall depoſit any vellum, parchment or paper at the office of a ſupervifor, accompanied with a liſt, ſpecifying the number and denomination of the ſtamps or marks, which are deſired to be thereto affixed, the ſame will be tranſmitted to the General Stamp-Office, and there properly marked or ſtamped, and forthwith ſent back to the ſame ſupervifor, who will thereupon collect the duties and deliver the paper, parchment or vellum, to the order of the perſon from whom the ſame was received.

GIVEN under my hand and ſeal of the Treaſury, at Washington *the day and year above mentioned.*

(L.S.) *OLIVER WOLCOTT,*
Secretary of the Treasury.

UNITED STATES:

Kentucky Diſtrict, to wit:

******** L. S. ******** BE it remembered, That on the thirtieth day of September, one thouſand eight hundred, and in the twenty-fifth year of American Independence, JOHN BRADFORD hath depoſited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as the Author, in the words following to wit:—"The GENERAL INSTUCTOR; *or the office, duty, and authority, of Juſtices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Coroners and Conſtables, in the State of Kentucky; with precedents ſuited to every caſe that can poſſibly ariſe in either of thoſe offices, under the laws now in force, with referrences to the laws out of which they do ariſe. The whole alphabetically digeſted under the ſeveral titles; with an Index, for the ready finding any matter ſought.*" Compoſed and publiſhed by the ſaid John Bradford, Editor of the Kentucky Gazette, in the town of Lexington, in the State of Kentucky. In conformity to the Act of Congreſs of the United States, entituled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by ſecuring the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of ſuch copies, during the times therein mentioned." Certified under my hand as Clerk of the Diſtrict Court of the United States, in and for the Kentucky Diſtrict, and ſeal of office, this 30th day of September, 1800.

Thomas Tunstall, c. k. d. c.

*** *The above work is now publiſhed and for ſale at this office; it contains upwards of two hundred forms or precedents.*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A few Tons of Good, Well Cleaned

HEMP:

For which MERCHANDISE, NAILS, or Good Dry SALT, at 12s. per buſhel will be given by

THOMAS HART.

Dec. 15, 1800.

10,000 pounds of Pork,
20,000 pounds of Tobacco,
1,000 gallons of Whiſkey,
500 ditto Peach Brandy,
Several valuable SLAVES,

Of different ages and ſexes, for ſale cheap for CASH, or on a ſhort credit, by the ſubſcriber, who wants to employ an

OVERSEER,

for one, or ſeveral years, to whom ſuitable encouragement will be given. Thoſe who may incline to undertake ſuch buſineſs, are deſired to apply immediately.

tf Green Clay,
Dec. 1, 1800. Madiſon county.

MACBEAN & POYZER,

Have just received a quantity of the best

INDIGO & COTTON,

Which they will ſell low.

They will purchaſe a few hogſheads of TOBACCO.

1ſt November.

Just receeived from Lee & Co's. Patent and Family Medicine Store, Baltimore, and for sale by Macbean & Poyzer, *at the* Store *formerly occupied by Mr. Robert Barr, Lexington, the following Valuable*

MEDICINES:

HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have, within eighteen months paſt, given relief to upwards of FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS, of all ages, in various dangerous complaints, ariſing from worms and from foulneſs or obſtruction in the ſtomach and bowels.

A peculiar excellence of this remedy is, its being ſuited to every age and conſtitution: contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is ſo mild in its operation, that it cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body—but will without pain or griping cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infeſt the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Aſcarides, or ſmall maw worm, and laſtly, the Tænia, or tape worm, ſo called from its reſemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is moſt hurtful, and moſt difficult to cure.

Among the ſymptoms attending worms, are, diſagreeable breath, eſpecially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the noſe and about the ſeat—Convulſions and epileptic fits, and ſometimes privation of ſpeech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in ſleep—Irregular appetite, ſometimes loathing food, and ſometimes voracious—Purging, with ſlimy and fœtid ſtools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and ſickneſs at the ſtomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowneſs of ſpirits—Slow fever, with ſmall and irregular pulſe—A dry cough—Exceſſive thirſt—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and ſometimes the face bloated and fluſhed

Perſons afflicted with any of the above ſymptoms, ſhould have immediate recourſe to HAMILTON's WORM ESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been conſtantly attended with ſucceſs in all complaints ſimilar to thoſe above deſcribed.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerneſs, having a pleaſing appearance, and an agreeable taſte.

RECENT CURES,

SELECTED FROM SEVERAL HUNDREDS.

MICHAEL DUFFY, reſiding at No. 57, Wilkes ſtreet, Fell's Point, city of Baltimore, voluntarily maketh oath, that the following ſtatement is juſt and true.

In the beginning of May laſt, my three children, a boy of ſeven, and two girls, the one five, and the other three years of age, were taken very ill, nearly at the ſame time, of a common fever, as I then ſuppoſed. but was ſoon convinced the diſorder was cauſed by worms; they were frequently troubled with convulſion fits, and violent ſtartings in their ſleep, and with almoſt continual vomiting and purging, particularly the youngeſt. I made immediate application to a phyſician of the firſt reputation, and his medicines were adminiſtered with a confidence of ſucceſs which only increaſed our diſappointment. The children grew daily worſe, and I was abſolutely without hopes of their recovery—The youngeſt one appeared almoſt devoid of animation, and ſcarcely an inhabitant of this world. In this diſtreſſing moment I was told that Hamilton's Worm Deſtroying Lozenges had performed many cures in caſes equally deſperate. I immediately purchaſed a box, and gave each of them a doſe, which in a few hours produced the moſt deſirable effects; the eldeſt vomited a great number of very large worms, and the ſecond thouſands of ſmall ones, many of them not a quarter of an inch long; in the youngeſt they ſeemed to be conſumed, and had the appearance of ſkins, of a ſlimy matter. I repeated the doſe agreeably to the paper of directions, and they all ſpeedily recovered a good ſtate of health, which they ſtill enjoy, though five months have nearly elapſed ſince they were on the borders of the grave, and the death of the whole appeard to be inevitable.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of September, 1799. J. SMITH.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS,

For the cure of Agues, remittent and intermittent Fevers.

Thouſands can teſtify of their being cured by theſe drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in a hundred has had occaſion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

Theſe drops are particularly recommended to the inhabitants of low marſhy countries, where the worſt ſort of agues generally prevail, which unleſs early attended to and ſpeedily removed, injures the conſtitution exceedingly, and brings on dropſies, putrid fevers, and a variety of complaints, of the moſt dangerous and alarming nature. Many other medicines are daily offered to the public for the cure of this diſorder, which, upon trial have been found either dangerous or uſeleſs. The bark is the uſual remedy made uſe of, but being a very nauſeous medicine, and ſeldom taken in ſufficient quantity, it very often fails; and children, and thoſe who have weak ſtomachs, are frequently loſt for want of a more eaſy and pleaſant remedy.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be uſed with the moſt perfect ſafety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting ſmart, which attends the application of other remedies.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

For the prevention and cure of Billious and Malignant Fevers, is recommended

DR. HAHN's ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS,

Which have been attended with a degree of ſucceſs highly gratifying to the inventor's feelings, in ſeveral parts of the Weſt Indies, and the ſouthern of the United States, particularly in Baltimore, Peterſburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleſton, and Savannah. The teſtimony of a number of perſons in each of the above places can be adduced, who have reaſon to believe that a timely uſe of this ſalutary remedy, has under Providence, preſerved their lives when in the moſt alarming circumſtances.

The operation of theſe pills is perfectly mild, ſo as to be uſed with ſafety by perſons in every ſituation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off ſuperfluous bile, and prevent its morbid ſecretions—to reſtore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perſpiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal conſequences—A doſe never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its firſt apperaance.—They are celebrated for removing habitual coſtiveneſs—ſickneſs at the ſtomach, and ſevere head ache—and ought to be taken by all perſons on a change of climate.

THE GENUINE ESSENCE AND EXTRCAT OF MUSTARD,

For the Cure of Rheumatiſm, Gout, Palſy, Sprains, White Swelling, &c. and has performed more cures in the above complaints, than all the other medicines ever before made public.

DR. HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A ſovereign remedy for Colds, Obſtinate Coughs, Aſthmas, and approaching Conſumptions, and is far ſuperior to any other medicine for the WHOOPING COUGH.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For the Cure of a Certain Diſeaſe.

HAMILTON's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures, juvinile indiſcretions, reſidence in climates unfavorable to the conſtitution, the immoderate uſe of mercury; the diſeaſes pecular to females at a certain period of life; bad lyings in, &c.

THE DAMASK LIP-SALVE,

An elegant and pleaſant preparation for chopped and ſore lips, and every blemiſh aud inconvenience occaſioned by Colds, Fevers, &c. ſpeedy reſtoring a beautiful roſy color, and delicate ſoftneſs to the lips.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, abſorbing all that acrimonious ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

DR. HAHN's TRUE & GENUINE GERMAN CORN-PLAISTER,

An infallible remedy for Corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

DR. HAHN's GENUINE EYE WATER,

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakneſs or of accident, ſpeedily removing inflammations, deflunious of rheume, dulneſs, itching, and films en the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall-pox, meaſles, and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of ſight.

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS,

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſavere inſtances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of every kind of Head-Ache, &c. &c. &c.

BLANK DEEDS.

LAW OF KENTUCKY.

An ACT for settling and improving the vacant lands of this commonwealth.

Approved December 20, 1800.

WHEREAS it is represented to this assembly, that there is still in this state large quantities of vacant land which by being occupied by the citizens thereof, whose interest it may be to hold it, or by any citizens of the United States or foreigners, who being thereby encouraged to reside thereon, will greatly add to the population, wealth and consequence of this state.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the general assembly of this commonwealth,* that it shall be lawful for any free person of the description aforesaid, above the age of eighteen years, to improve, occupy and hold of the vacant lands aforesaid, four hundred acres: provided that he or she actually settles and resides thereon: provided that no person who now holds any land obtained by certificate under any act of the assembly of this state, for encouraging and granting relief to settlers south of Green river, shall be authorized to appropriate, under this act, more than two hundred acres, in addition to the quantity he may have acquired under the laws aforesaid.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* that where any person shall hereafter settle himself on any vacant land, as aforesaid, he shall, within three months after such settlement, apply to the court of the county in which such settlement is made, and upon proving to them that he has actually made such settlement, be entitled to a certificate for the quantity of land to which he may be entitled to, under this act, including such settlement in which said certificate shall be contained, a special location, describing as accurately as may be the land contemplated to be included in said certificate, a duplicate of which said certificate shall be made out by the clerk and delivered to the claimant; who shall pay to the said clerk one shilling therefor.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* that the person obtaining such certificate, shall within twelve months after the date thereof, upon producing the same to the register of the land office, and paying to the treasurer at the rate of twenty dollars per hundred acres, shall be entitled to a warrant for the same, in which warrant shall be contained the location as specified in the certificate, for which warrant the proprietor shall pay to the register twenty five cents.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* that the said warrant shall be located within six months after the date thereof, with the surveyor of the county in which the lands may lie in the words of the certificate, and shall cause the same to be surveyed within twelve months thereafter, for which a patent shall issue upon paying the usual fees as in other cases.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* that no location or survey which shall be made in virtue of this act, shall in its length exceed its breadth more than one third, unless interrupted by prior claims only.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* that in all contests by settlers under this act, those who first did actually and bona fide settle and reside on said lands, shall have the preference. And all persons who may have actually settled themselves as aforesaid, prior to the passage of this act, shall be entitled to the provisions thereof, and shall on or before the first day of August next obtain their certificates from the county courts as aforesaid.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* that every person obtaining a certificate under this act, shall before he obtains a patent therefor, actually and bona fide settle and reside thereon two years, during which time no assignment or transfer shall be lawful.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* that if any person who now has or shall hereafter settle on any vacant lands, as aforesaid, and shall not obtain from the county court his certificate; or when obtained shall not obtain from the register his warrant therefor within twelve months as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for any other person immediately to procure a certificate for the said, land and having paid the amount of the money due, to obtain a warrant therefor, survey the same and carry it into grant.

Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to authorize any person or persons to locate any salt lick or spring, or any mine of mineral or ore, with one thousand acres of land, around the same, including the said lick or spring in the centre of a square to be bounded by lines running to the cardinal points.

Lexington, December 29.

John Turner, who was confined in the jail and penitentiary house, under a charge of horse-stealing, and escaped, but voluntarily returned to confinement, has again eloped. It is however confidently believed by some, that he will again return.

Two prisoners who were confined in the Franklin district jail, to await trial—one a white man, on a charge of murder—the other a man of color, confined for theft, have also escaped.

From a Correspondent.

OBITUARY.

MEMENTO MORI.

Died lately, at Frankfort, from *great Constitutional weakness,* the political Infant, commonly called, the "*lawyers bill.*" The tragical history of this unfortunate child, is sufficient to draw the tear of sympathy from every human eye.—When it came into the world, its countenance was so evidently stamped with the superannuated features of its *true parent,* as well as with every symptom of intellectual debility, which it derived from the midwife, a very near relation, who took care of its introduction into life, that it was very generally conceived to have been born a natural fool.—*Relations,* however, do not view their near connections in this light. The infant was supposed to have merit; and with this partiality on the part of the Granny, to whose especial care it devolved, it was introduced to the world, for support and protection, and notwithstanding its many defects, found some friends—This humanity, however, was in a great measure owing to the evident inability of the midwife, to support it.—After occasioning infinite trouble and expence to its friends, it was secured, for a short time, from the jaws of death by the unremitted care, bestowed on its health. It obtained some vigour; so that hopes being entertained of its recovery, from its natural maladies, it was put out for further improvement, among strangers.—The seeds of disease, however, were not intirely eradicated.—A relapse took place—It was sent home to its friends and relation, the Midwife, with such dismal symptoms of approaching dissolution, that it was abandoned to its unhappy fate.—Its friends no longer acknowledged it—The old Lady started as if at a "*Goblin damned!!*" and the unhappy infant sunk to the grave, beneath the pious lamentations of its broken hearted relations.—

It is said that so great has been the trouble in maintaining the existence of this unfortunate child, together with the grief experienced on the part of the benevolent old Granny, that she is about to decline the profession forever.—Notwithstanding its decripitude, it was so highly valued by its doating parents, that it has cost the state between 4 and 500 dols. to prolong an existence, which nature seemed to deny it.

BY YESTERDAY's MAIL.

Congress of the United States.

President's Reply to the Answer of the House of Representatives.

Mr Speaker, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives

Compelled by the habits of a long life, as well as by all the principles of society and government, which I could ever understand and believe, to consider the great body of the people as the source of all legitimate authority, no less than of all efficient powers, it is impossible for me to receive this address from the immediate representatives of the American people, at this time, and in this place, without emotions which it would be improper to express, if any language could convey them.

May the spirit which animated the great founder of this city, descend to future generations, and may the wisdom, magnanimity and steadiness, which marked the events of his public life, be imitated in all succeeding ages.

I thank you gentlemen, for your assurance, that the judiciary system shall receive your deliberate attention.

With you, gentlemen, I sincerely hope, that the final result of the negotiations now pending with France, may prove as fortunate for our country, as they have been commenced with sincerity, and prosecuted with deliberation and caution. With you, I cordially agree, that so long as a predatory war is carried on against our commerce, we should sacrifice the interests, and disappoint the expectations of our constituents, should we for a moment, relax that system of maritime defence, which has resulted in such beneficial effects. With you, I confidently believe, that few persons are to be found within the United States, who do not admit, that a navy well organized, must constitute the natural and efficient defence of this country, against all foreign hostility.

Those who recollect the distress and danger to this country, in former periods, from the want of arms, must exult in the assurance, from their representatives, that we shall soon rival foreign countries, not only in the number, but in the quality of the arms completed from our own manufactories.

With you, gentlemen, I fully agree, that the great increase of revenue, is a proof that the measures of maritime defence were founded in wisdom. This policy has raised us in the esteem of foreign nations. That national spirit, and those latent energies, which had not been, and are not yet fully known to any, were not entirely forgotten by those, who had lived long enough to see in former times, their operation, and some of their effects; our fellow citizens were undoubtedly prepared to meet every event, which national honor, or national security could render necessary. These it is to be hoped, are secured at the cheapest and easiest rate. If not, they will be secured at more expence.

I thank you gentlemen, for your assurance, that the various subjects recommended to your consideration, shall receive your deliberate attention. No farther evidence is wanting to convince me of the zeal and sincerity with which the house of representatives regard the public good.

I pray you, gentlemen, to accept of my best wishes for your health and happiness.

JOHN ADAMS.

Washington, Nov. 27, 1800.

ANSWER

Of the Senate to the President's speech.

TO JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

SIR,

Impressed with the important truth, that the hearts of rulers and people are in the hand of the Almighty, the Senate of the United States most cordially join in your invocations for appropriate blessings upon the government and people of this Union.

We meet you, Sir, and the other branch of the national legislature, in the city, which is honored by the name of our late hero and sage, the illustrious Washington, with sensations and emotions, which exceed our power of description.

While we congratulate ourselves on the convention of the legislature at the permanent seat of government; and ardently hope that permanence and stability may be communicated as well to the government itself, as to its seat; our minds are irresistibly led to deplore the death of him who bore so honorable and efficient a part in the establishment of both. Great indeed would have been our gratification, if this sum of earthly happiness, had been completed, by seeing the government thus peacibly convened at this place: but we derive consolation from a belief that a moment in which we are destined to experience the loss we deplore, was fixed by that being whose councils cannot err; and from a hope, that since in this seat of government which bears his name, his earthly remains will be deposited, the members of Congress, and all who inhabit the city, with these memorials before them will retain his virtues in lively recollection, and make his patriotism, morals and piety, models for imitation.—And permit us to add, Sir, that it is not among the least of our consolations that you, who have been his companion and friend, from the dawning of our national existence, and trained in the same school of exertion to effect our independence, are still preserved, by a gracious Providence, in health and activity, to exercise the functions of chief magistrate.

The question whether the local power over the district of Columbia; vested by the Constitution in the Congress of the United States, shall be immediately exercised, is of great importance, and in deliberating upon it, we shall naturally be led to weigh the attending circumstances and every probable consequence of the measures which may be prepared.

The several subjects for legislative consideration, contained in your speech to both Houses of Congress, shall receive from the Senate all the attention which they can give, when contemplating those objects both in respect to their national importance, and the additional weight that is given them by your recommendation.

We deprecate with you, sir, all spirit of innovation from whatever quarter it may arise, which may impair the sacred bond that cements the different parts of this empire; and we trust, that under the protection of Divine Providence, the wisdom and virtue of the citizens of the United States will deliver our national compact unimpaired to a grateful posterity.

From past experience, it is impossible for the senate of the United States to doubt of your zealous co-operation with the legislature in every effort to promote the general happiness and tranquility of the union.

Accept, sir, our warmest wishes for your health and happiness.

THE PRESIDENT's REPLY.

Mr. President, and
Gentlemen of the Senate,

For this excellent address so respectful to the memory of my illustrious predecessor, which I receive from the Senate of the United States at this time, and in this place, with peculiar satisfaction, I pray you to accept my unfeigned acknowledgements. With you I ardently hope, that permanence and stability will be communicated as well to the government itself, as to its beautiful and commodious seat. With you I deplore the death of that hero and sage who bore so honorable & efficient a part in the establishment of both. Great indeed would have been my gratification, if his scene of earthly happiness had been completed by seeing the government thus peaceably convened at this place, himself at its head. But while we submit to the decisions of heaven, whose councils are inscrutable to us, we cannot but hope, that the members of congress, the officers of government, and all who inhabit the city, or the country, will retain his virtues in lively recollections, and make his patriotism, morals and piety, models for imitation.

I thank you, gentlemen, for your assurance that the several subjects of legislative consideration, recommended in my communication to both houses, shall receive from the senate a deliberate and candid attention.

With you, gentlemen, I sincerely deprecate all spirit of innovation, which may weaken the sacred bonds that connects the different parts of this nation and government, and with you I trust, that under the protection of Divine Providence, the wisdom and virtue of our citizens will deliver our national compact unimpaired, to a free, prosperous happy and greatful posterity. To this end it is my fervent prayer, that in this city the fountains of wisdom may be always open, and the steams of eloquence for ever flow. Here may the youth of this extensive country for ever look up without disappointment, not only to the monuments and memorials of the dead, but to the examples of the living, in the members of congress, and officers of government, for finished models of virtues graces, talents, and accomplishments, which constitute the dignity of human nature, and lay the only foundation for the prosperity or duration of empires.

JOHN ADAMS.

City of Washington, }
Nov. 26 1800. }

BALTIMORE, December 2.
SUICIDE.

On Monday evening, the 10th inst. a young man 18 years of age, by the name of James Burt, living with Lieut. Noah B. Kimball, of Grafton, shot himself. He originated from the shaking quakers at Shirley. He left them about 18 months ago. On a recent visit to his parents, he met with unkind reception. This unnatural treatment is the only reason that can be assigned for his premature death. He was not permitted to see his mother, and was treated with great coolness by his father. Such is the absurdity of these sectaries that they renounce parental affection, and act contrary to the dictates of reason, and religion.

[Boston Pap.

ALEXANDRIA, November 29.

The British Minister Mr. Liston, has obtained from his court leave of absence from this country for two years. He has set off for Norfolk where he is to take shipping in the frigate Andromache, for the West Indies. He is to be succeeded by Mr. Merry, the present Charge de Affairs for the British government in Sweden.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.
OUR ENVOYS.

Havre, October 8.

"The Envoys of the American Government, whose object it is to perfect the work of reconciliation desired by all the civil and military authorities eager to render their homage to an allied nation, acknowledged since the year 1778, as the most sincere friends of the French nation. A guard of honor, of 50 men, has been

fent to them; for which they returned thanks according to cuftom. They would already have fet fail if contrary winds had not retarded the departure of the American Frigate Portfmouth. The calm will keep them here eight days."

The Rhode-Ifland papers, received by this day's mail, give the complete return for electors, by which it appears, that the federal ticket has carried by a majority of 254.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, Dec. 4.

We have feen a letter of a late date, from a gentleman in London, poffeffed of the moft correct information, who fays, that in his opinion, the profpect of accommodation between this country and England, in relation to the 6th article of the Britifh treaty, is at an end, and that he fears the difference between the contracting parties will not be foon terminated. (*Wash. Pap.*

LANCASTER, December 3.

Statement of votes for Prefident & Vice Prefident.

	Adams.	*Jeffer.*	*Pinck.*	*Burr.*	*Scatt.*
Newhampfhire,	6	0	4	0	2
Maffachufetts,	16	0	10	0	6
Connecticut,	9	0	9	0	
Vermont,	4	0	2	0	2
Rhode-Ifland,	4	0	4	0	
New-York,	0	12	0	12	
New-Jerfey,	7	0	7	0	
Pennfylvania,	7	8	7	8	
Delaware,	3	0	3	0	
Maryland,	5	5	5	5	
Virginia,	0	21	0	21	
North-Carolina,	4	8	4	8	
South-Carolina,	0	8	8	0	
Georgia,	0	4	0	4	
Kentucky,	0	4	0	4	
Tenneffee,	0	3	0	3	
	65	73	63	65	10

The preceeding calculation is made upon authoratative information. The republicans have, beyond all doubt, fucceeded in procuring a refpectable majority in favor of Mr. Jefferfon. The project of the Britifh party, adherents of Alexander Hamilton, was well known to Mr. Adams, previous to his leaving Braintree; aud he counted upon lofing every vote in South-Carolina, through their intrigues—but, to parry this ftroke, he engaged his friends in New-England, before he left home, to drop Mr. Pinckney, 10 votes, viz. 2 in Newhampfhire, 6 in Maffachufetts, and two in Vermont. This circumftance has been long known; but the fecret has been preferved, in order to prevent Britifh feduction. The election being over, we now come forward, and avow the facts to be as ftated, upon the authority of the moft confidential friend in Mr. Adams' own family. It was communicated in thefe words:

"My f——r was determined that he would not be thrown out by a Pinckney. But aware of the deception which was to take place in South-Carolina, he had engaged his friends in New-England, to drop C. C. Pinckney, by at leaft 10 votes, fecuring to himfelf a majority of 2, in any event."

Mr. Adams and Mr. Bur, will be candidates for the Vice-Prefidency; and as they have each an equal number of votes, the fenate of the United States are to choofe one of them, by ballot, to be the Vice-Prefident.

Thus, Alexander Hamilton, and his Anglo-Federal tool, C. C. Pinckney, are completely defeated, by a Federal counter project, in which all American Federalifts, as well as the pure Democrats, have occafion to rejoice.

J. H. DAVEISS,
ATTORNEY,

HAS fixed his permanent refidence in Frankfort. His clients may always meet him there, except during the terms of the Lexington, Danville and Bairdftown Diftrict conrts, which he will continue to attend. Letters on bufinefs fent by the mail (poftage paid) will be punctually attended to.

3m Frankfort, Dec. 1800.

JUST OPENING,
AND FOR SALE IN LEXINGTON,
A General Assortment of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD WARE, & QUEENS WARE.

Which will be fold low for CASH or WHEAT delivered at the fubfcribers Mill, *no credit need be asked.*

GEORGE TEGARDEN.
Dec. 29th 1800. tf.

A LOG CHAIN—FOUND.
The owner may hear of it by applying to the printer hereof.

A variety of
Coatings, Swansdowns, Corduroys, Quiltings, Muslins, Hard-Ware,
and other
EUROPEAN GOODS

Juft imported, will be fold by public vendue, at the next court in Lexington, (on the fecond Monday in January 1801,) in quantities fuited for private ufe.

N. B. Any one may be previoufly fupplied low for cafh,—at the brick houfe, in high ftreet, Lexington, lately the refidence of Mr. MACBEAN. †2w

A BAY HORSE

TWO Years old laft fpring, well grown, a large ftar in his forehead, has been rode, no brand perceivable, is now at Green Clay's ferry on the Kentucky river, the owner may get him by applying at that place.

GEORGE KERR.
Dec. 27th 1800. *1w

TAKE NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all perfons from taking an affignment on a bond given by me, David Hanna, of Woodford county, unto Jofiah Eaft, of Lincoln county, as I am determined not to pay until compelled by law as he has failed to comply with his contract. ‡3w

ELECTION.

A POLL will be opened at the courthoufe, the firft Saturday in January next, at two o'clock P. M. for the election of feven truftees for the enfuing year.

By order of the board,
R. PATTERSON, Chm.
Lexington, Dec. 20, 1800. 2

LANDS FOR SALE.
I am authorifed to fell two tracts of
LAND,

IN Madifon county conveyed by Saml. Eftill to Elie Williams. One tract contains 250 acres lying on the fouth fide of and adjoining the Kentucky river oppofite the Coperas lick.—The other tract alfo contains 250 acres, granted as aforefaid; this tract lies about half a mile below the former, they were located and furveyed, at an early period by Jofeph Lang, and regularly conveyed by him to Eftill. They are above Boonfborough, and are faid to be of a good quality and well fituated; one of the tracts has a tenant at prefent.

I will alfo fell 1557 acres of LAND on Big Reedy, patented to Jacob Ambrofe of Bairdftown, in two grants; and 2000 acres on Beaver Creek a branch of the main fork of Licking in Bourbon county.

Any perfon inclining to purchafe either of the above tracts of LAND, may know the terms by applying to the fubfcriber in Lexington.

C. Beatty.
Dec. 25th 1800. tf

RAN AWAY

FROM the fubfcriber, two apprentice boys, viz. John Hart, about nine teen years of age, pale complexion, chuncky made, and not well grown. Alfo Benjamin Hart, his brother. Whoever will take them up, and fecure them, fo that the fubfcriber gets them again, fhall have a reward of fifty cents for John, and one hundred and twenty-five cents for Benjamin. All perfons are hereby cautioned not harbour them as they may expect to anfwer the fame at the rigor of the law.

2w† JOHN FOX, fen.
Madifon County, December 2d, 1800.

JUST PUBLISHED,
and for fale at this office, by the grofs, dozen or fingle,
THE KENTUCKY
POCKET ALMANAC,
For the Year 1801.
Printed on Fine Writing Paper.

Containing (befides the Aftronomical calculations common to Almanacs.) The remarkable occurrences during the American Revolution. A lift of Officers of the General Government, with falaries annexed: A lift of the Members of the Senate and Houfe of Reprefentatives of the United States: A lift of the Officers of the Government of Kentucky; The times when the different Courts are held in Kentucky, and the appropriations for the fupport of the civil lift of the General Government for the Year 1800.

WHERE ALSO MAY BE HAD
THE KENTUCKY
FAMILY ALMANAC,

Which with the above, are the only Almanacs offered for fale in this ftate, in which the Aftronomical calculations are made for the Meridian and Latitude of Kentucky. In all others, the Eclipfes the rifing and fetting of the Sun, the fulls changes and quarters of the Moon and the Moons place in the figns, &c differ materially from truth.

STRAYED
FROM MY LOT IN LEXINGTON,
THREE COWS,

THE one white, with a few black marks about her head and fore legs—another black, with a few white marks—and a third red, with a little white. The white Cow, formerly belonged to Maj. Thomas Hall, who lived where Walker Baylor now lives, and the black and white Cow I got of Richard Tomlin, near the fame place. t is probable the red and black Cows, may have calved fince they ftrayed. If any perfon takes up thefe Cows, and will give me information of it, I will pay all cofts and charges.

James Hughes.
Lexington, Dec. 15th, 1800.

LAND FOR SALE.

I AM authorized by gentlemen of refpectability in Philadelphia, to fell about one hundred and eighthy thoufand acres of

LAND,

in different parts of this ftate,—fome of it MILITARY LANDS fouth of Green river—The payments will be made eafy. I will take a fmall part in CASH, the ballance in HORSES, FLOUR, HEMP or TOBACCO; or allow a credit for three fourths of the purchafe money, payable in one, two and three years.—A defcription of the LAND, and particulars of the terms may be had by applying to me in Lexington.

Thos. Bodley.
December 20th, 1800.

Lexington Library Company.

AT a meeting of the Lexington Library Committee, December 13th, 1800, in was

Resolved, that notice be given to the Sharers, by Public Advertifement, that agreeable to an act paffed during the prefent feffion of Affembly, entitled "An act to incorporate the Share-Holders and Directors of the Lexington, Georgetown, and Danville Libraries", a meeting will be held at the houfe of John M'Nair, in the town of Lexington, on the firft Saturday in January 1801, for the purpofe of electing Five Directors for the enfuing year, and to do fuch other acts as may be deemed neceffary and agreeable to law—And that as the prefence of a particular number is neceffary, before they can proceed to bufinefs, *Resolved further*, that they be requefted to be punctual in their attendance.

By order,
THO. T. BARR, Clk.

☞ Members are requefted to attend at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precifely.

FOR SALE,
A SEMINARY LOT, No. 19,

SIX miles from Lexington, on the Hickman road;

CONTAINING
SEVENTY ACRES OF FIRST RATE
LAND;

well watered and timbered; thirty two cleared, two of which are in meadow; about fixty bearing peach trees; a good dwelling houfe and kitchen, with ftone chimneys; alfo a good barn and ftable. I will take one good Negro in part payment, and the balance in Good Liquor—apply to

JOHN CROSS,
Lexington.
December 16th, 1800. †3t

A Favorable Opportunity

IS again offered thofe indebted to JOHN JORDAN Jun. to difcharge their refpective balances, as

Hemp, Flour, or
Wheat, Tobacco,

Will be taken in payment—This method is preferred to the difagreeable alternative of bringing fuits, and will be a means of faving thofe that are delinquent, much expence. 'Tis therefore expected that they will avail themfelves of this opportunity, nor longer poftpone the payment of their juft debts.

John Jordan jun.

AN ELEGANT
Additional affortment of
MERCHANDISE,
Juft received by
John Jordan jun. & Co.
Lexington, 8th Dec. 1800.

TAKEN up by the fubfcriber, living on Hinkfton, two miles from Millerfburgh, a black horfe, three years old, fourteen hands high, branded on the near fhoulder thus *I*, the near fore foot and the off hind foot white, marked with the fiftula, appraifed to 8l.

CLEMENT ROSS.
October 16th, 1800. ‡

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE the fatisfaction of informing their cuftomers and others, that in confequence of an arrangement made by JOHN JORDAN Jun. they will be enabled to purchafe the following articles of produce this feafon, viz.

HEMP, WHEAT, FLOUR,
AND TOBACCO;

For which they will give fuch prices as their prefent engagements and profpect will juftify, *which* they hope will be found as liberal as any.

But as they have undertaken this bufinefs, with profpects indeed, too trifling even to compenfate them for their fervices, they hope at leaft, to meet with better encouragement than what has heretofore been allotted by the Planters and Farmers of this ftate, to thofe who exported their Produce, and that a proper diftinction will be made in favor of them, who, at all times have exerted themfelves to embrace every opportunity of ferving the Planters, &c.

It is with the utmoft reluctance they take notice of an incontrovertible truth, that fo far from meeting the encouragement due their exertions, they have hitherto had the mortification to find that a preference was at all times given (unlefs when payment was made in produce) to others, who fold for *cash only*—in confequence of which, they had determined to purfue the fame fyftem of Commerce that is now fo loudly complained of by the Citizens at large, fo long at leaft, until their competitors fhould either be obliged to undergo the fame rifk and trouble, or the Farmer and Planter take a more extenfive view of his real intereft—but being anxious to avoid their proportion of general cenfure, and to make their occupation as ufeful as poffible, they have once more receded from their refolution, determined to purchafe the productions of the foil, and truft to the liberality of the Farmer and Planter, to obviate thofe complaints in future.

The conditions on which they intend to take produce, are, the Cafh Prices of the feveral articles—In return, they will continue to fell their goods at their ufual low prices, for Cafh or Prodnce. Thofe who may have more Produce than would be convenient for them to take in Goods, fhall receive Cafh, by allowing a reafonble credit, but no payments will be made either in Goods or Cafh, until the delivery of the articles, and it is further expected that none will folicit an advance, as it is impoffible for them (in confequence of the numerous difappointments heretofore experienced) either to difcriminate, or to deviate from this rule.

JOHN A SEITZ,
JOHN JORDAN Jun. & Co.

N. B. By the above arrangements there can be no caufe for fufpecting us of felling higher, and confequently we flatter ourfelves with a continuance of the cuftom of thofe who fhall wifh to purchafe for Cafh.

GOOD NEWS.

I AM a neat Taylor, my charges are low,
Which I am defirous the public fhould know;
A neat fuit of clothes, for Three Dollars, I make,
When the clothes are deliver'd, the money I take;
To ev'ry one punctual, who doth me employ,
Of thofe who have tried me, not one will deny—
On Main Street, in Lexington, now I abide,
Next door to Brent's Tavern, and on the fame fide.

LLOYD HOLMES.
Dec. 22d, 1800. 2t

FRESH MEDICINE.

Juft arrived from Philadelphia, at our fhop, near the Stray-Pen, Lexington, and to be fold for CASH, Fine Linen, or Flax-Seed.

ANDW. M'CALLA & Co.
29th November. eottf

TAKEN up by the fubfcriber living on Lions run, one brown colered filly, about thirteen hands and a half high, neither docked nor branded, has a ftar in her forehead; appraifed to 6l.

ALSO one forrel yearling horfe colt, about thirteen hands high, neither docked nor branded, has a ftar in his forehead; appraifed to 6 dollars.

WM. DEVENPORT.
Mercer County, 5th Dec. 1800. ‡

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

ODE

To Popularity.

O, Popularity, thou giddy thing,
What grace, or profit doſt thou bring ?
Thou art not honeſty, thou art not fame;
I cannot call the by a worthy name ;
To ſay I hate thee, were not true,
Contempt is properly thy due,
I cannot love thee, and deſpiſe the too.

Thou art no patriot, but the verieſt cheat,
That ever traffic'd in deceit
In ſtate empiric, bellowing loud
Freedom and phrenzy to the mobbing
crowd ;
And what car'ſt thou, if thou canſt raiſe
Illuminations and huzzas,
Tho' half the country ſunk in one bright
blaze ?

A patriot ; no , for thou doſt hold in hate
The very peace and welfare of the ſtate;
When anarchy aſſaults the Sovereign's
throne,
Then is the day, the night thy own,
Then is thy triumph, when the foe
Levels ſome dark inſidious blow,
Or ſtrong rebellion lays the country low.

Thou canſt affect humility to hide
Some deep device of monſtrous pride
Conſcience and charity pretend
For compaſſing ſome private end
And in a canting conventicle note
Long ſcripture paſſages can quote
When perſecution rankle in thy throat,

Thou haſt no ſenſe of nature at thy heart
No ear for ſcience and no eye for art,
Yet confidently doſt decide at once
This man a wit, and that a dunce ;
And, ſtrange to tell, how e'er unjuſt,
We takes thy dictates upon truſt,
For, if the world will be deceived,it muſt.

In truth and juſtice thou haſt no delight ;
Virtue thou doſt not know by ſight ;
But as the chimiſt by his ſkill
From droſs and dregs a ſpirit can diſtil,
Lo from the priſons or the ſtews,
B llies, blaſphemers, cheats and Jews,
Shall turn to heroes, if they ſerv'd thy
views.

Thou doſt but make a ladder of the mob
Whereby to climb into ſome courtly job
There, ſafe repoſing, warm and ſnug,
Thou anſwereſt, with a patient ſhrug :—
Miſcreans, begone, who cares for you,
Ye baſe born, brawling, clamorous crew;
You've ſerv'd my turn, and, vagabonds
adieu.

ANECDOTE.

An honeſt ſchool maſter near London, having a wife whom he loved very affectionately, was ſo unfortunate as to perceive that ſhe conceived a *tendre* for a ſmart young fellow whom he engaged as uſher. The poor man was rendered ſo miſerable, by the perfidy and ingratitude of his rib, that he determined to deſtroy himſelf—This reſolution, after ſome prefatory reproaches, he communicated to his wife, declaring that he would that moment tuck himſelf up with his *neckcloth*. To this the *afflicted* lady replied, "Alas ! my *dear*, conſider that neckcloth is very old, and can never ſuſtain your weight. Do ſtop a moment my *love* till I reach you your *new cravat.*"

LANDS TO SELL
At a Reaſonable Price, viz.

18363 2 3 acres, in Montgomery county, bounded on the ſouth by Red river, on the north by Beaver creek, and a branch of Slate, the tract includes the whole Indian creek and its branches which afford many ſeats for mills, it is well timbered and watered with a great number of never failing ſprings beſides Indian creek, its ſoil is very fertile fit for cultivation tho' broken, it is intermixed with fine bottoms, with a little trouble and a ſmall expence valuable profits out of cultivation may be got in ſome part of the tract. The title indiſputable.

11646 1-3 acres, on the north ſide of the North fork of Kentucky river about 8 miles above the mouth, running up the river with the meanders thereof 1100 poles when reduced to a ſtraight line, the ſoil pretty level and rich. The title indiſputable.

2367 1 2 acres, on the waters of the North fork of Rock-Caſtle river, Madiſon county.

300 acres, in Garrard county on White Oak run oppoſite the mouth of Hickman creek, the road to Danville croſſes the tract N. E. &S. W. about 2-3 of a mile, it is of a very early entry

418 acres, military land on the bank of Cumberland river joining the town of Clarkſville well watered and timbered.

46 town lots and out lots in the ſaid town of Clarksville.

6000 acres, of land in ſeveral ſmall grants reſerved by the ſtate of Virginia, and confirmed by two acts of Congreſs, lying on the bank of the river Kaſkaſkias, near the town of the ſame name, territory N. W. of the Ohio.

200 acres, military land in the Illinois grant N. W. of the Ohio, 918 poles from the river and oppoſite 18 miles iſland which lies about 25 miles above Louiſville, the tract is not far from a flouriſhing ſettlement in the grant.

N. B. Negroes, Produce, Merchandize, Lotts & Houſes in Lexington, Paris or Danville will be taken in part ; a good plantation between Lexington and Mount Stirling will command a profitable bargain for the purchaſer of a conſiderable quantity of ſaid lands. For further information apply to

P. D. Robert,
High ſtreet Lexington.

tf

JUST RECEIVED,
And for ſale at this Office, the following
BOOKS & PAMPHLETS,
Which will be ſold at the prices thereto annexed, viz—

BOUND BOOKS.
Political.

	D.	C.
Junius Redivivus,	1	50
Barlow's Letters,	1	50
Annual Regiſter for 1796,	1	50
Politics for the People, 2 vol.	3	50
The Preſident's Meſſage to Congreſs, relative to France and Great Britain,	1	25
Lyon's Magazine,	2	50
The Philanthropiſt or the National Character of the Engliſh and French by Junius Junior,	1	50
Jockey Club,	1	75
Political Claſſics, 3 vol.	5	
The Farmer's Letters,	1	
The Democrat,	1	
Defence of Uſury,		50
Common ſenſe,		37

Moral.

	D.	C.
White's Sermons,	1	75
Life of Chriſt, 2 vol.	4	
Calviniſm Improved,	1	75
Price's Sermons,	1	
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ALEXANDER PARKER

HAS juſt received from Philadelphia, and opened at his ſtore on Main ſtreet, oppoſite the court-houſe, a very general aſſortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Queens, China and Glass Wares.

Which he will ſell at the moſt reduced prices for CASH.

Lexington September 15th, 1800.

N. B. In the above aſſortment there are the beſt French Indigo, Loaf Sugar, Coffee and Teas, Boulting Cloths aſſorted, Corded Dimities and Scarlet Cardinals, Wool Cards, and Cut Nails aſſorted.

TO RENT,
THE PLACE WHEREON I NOW LIVE,

AT the croſſing of main Eagle creek, fifteen miles from Georgetown, on the road to Cincinnati. There is a good hewed log houſe, fifty feet long, four good ſtone fire places, a good log ſtable and barn, good kitchen, with a number of uſeful cabbins ; about thirty-ſix acres of cleared land, ten of which is meadow, two graſs lots joining the houſe. The advantageous ſituation of the place for a public houſe & range for ſtock, is generally known. Poſſeſſion can be had immediately—the terms may be known by applying to Mr. Warren eſq. Georgetown or to the ſubſcriber in Frankfort.

tf. *John Hunter.*

N. B. Any perſon renting immediately, can be furniſhed with a quantity of winter vegetables.

INFORMATION,
THAT I HAVE COMMENCED
TANNING,

IN Springfield, Waſhington County, and will buy or exchange Leather of any kind for Hides, or tan on the ſhares. I will tan Hides that weigh above 55lb. green or 25lb. dry as ſoal Leather, for one third, if I receive them this year, or the firſt month in next.

Joseph Jeffs.

October 20th, 1800. tf

I GIVE notice to gentlemen who have been cuſtomers to my horſe BLAZE, and thoſe who wiſh to breed from him, that I mean to move him from this ſtate next ſeaſon, unleſs they will come forward and enter their mares to the amount of 150, at 5l. payable on note at Chriſtmas in whiſkey delivered in Lexington at market price, or Flour delivered in Frankfort at market price, or note for twelve dollars for the ſeaſon, or ſeven the ſingle leap, paid at Chriſtmas 1801.—I find money very ſcarce and difficult to collect, is the reaſon I wiſh to move him, the indulgence I have given has cauſed me to ſuffer much for money.

Benj. Wharton.

Auguſt 28. 1800.

TO LEASE,
For one or more years,
A VALUABLE FARM,

OF ninety or one hundred acres, cleared land, a good apple and peach orchard, meadow and paſture, a ſquare log dwelling-hoſe, kitchen, barn, ſtables, &c. in good repair—ſituate in Mercer county, on Salt river, about ſeven miles below Harrodſburgh.—Alſo a SMALL FARM adjoining the ſame, to be leaſed together or ſeperate.—Alſo ONE HUNDRED & FIFTY ACRES of WOOD-LAND, to be leaſed for a term of years proportionate to the improvements perſon who takes the leaſe may agree to make thereon.

JAMES MACCOUN.

Lexington, Nov. 28, 1800. tf

NOTICE.

THE co-partnerſhip of Cornelius Beatty & Co. is now diſſolved by mutual conſent ; and as the ſubſcriber will be abſent from this place for ſome time, he requeſts all perſons indebted to the above firm to call and ſettle the balance of their accounts with A. Beatty, who is fully authoriſed to receive them. Thoſe who neglect this notice, may be aſſured that more effectual ſteps will be taken to compel payment.

C. Beatty.

Lexington, July 5, 1800.

N. BURROWES

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general that he has removed from the brick-houſe adjoining Mr. J. Jourdan, and Meſſrs. S. & G. Trotter, to the brick houſe oppoſite the court houſe and next door above Mr. A. Parker—where he has in addition to his former aſſortment, Hard, Crockery and Glaſs Wares, alſo complete ſets of China Tea Ware.

N. B. Thoſe indebted are requeſted to make immediate payment, as I ſhall ſhortly ſtart for Philadelphia.

Lexington, 10th May, 1800.

BLANK BOOKS,
Of any deſcription, may be had at this Office on the ſhorteſt notice.

TROTTER & SCOTT,

IN addition to their valuable ſtock on hand, have juſt received and now opening at their ſtore, in the brick building oppoſite the market-hoſe, a large and general aſſortment of well choſen

MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable to the preſent and approaching ſeaſons, which will certainly be ſold on the moſt moderate terms for CASH IN HAND. Alſo a ſupply of all kinds of *Groceries, China and Glass Ware, a quantity of excellent Bar-Irrn, Crowley and Bliſter Steel, Caſtings and Window Glaſs, Nails of every deſcription, Boulting Cloths ſuitable for Merchant or Country Work, likewiſe Mann's Lick Salt of a*

SUPERIOR QUALITY.

They hereby return their thanks to their friends who have hitherto favored them with their cuſtom, and flatter themſelves that from a proper and due attention, to meet with a continuation of future favors.

Lexington, Dec. 1ſt, 1800.

A GREAT BARGAIN
FOR CASH OR *PRODUCE.*
IF APPLICATION IS MADE, SHORLY I WILL SELL THE
TWO STORY
BRICK HOUE & LOT,

TOGETHER, with the improvements thereon, late the property of DANL. GANO, ſituate in the town of Frankfort, corner of Main Street, & the ſtreet which leads to the State Houſe.——The terms of payment can be made very eaſy—Apply to Capt. WEISIGER, or

GEORGE W. FIELD.

PARIS DISTRICT.

October term, 1800.

Henry Clay and George M. Bedinger, complainants,
againſt
Thomas Rowland, defendant,
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein, agreeably to the act of aſſembly and rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this ſtate, on the motion of the complainants by their counſel, it is ordered that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the third day of the next March term, and anſwer the complainants' bill ; that a copy of this order be publiſhed eight weeks ſucceſſively in ſome one of the Kentucky Gazettes ; another copy poſted at the door of the court-houſe in Paris, and publiſhed at the front door of the Preſbyterian meeting-houſe in Paris, ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice.

A Copy.

* THO. ARNOLD, Clk.

NEGROES TO HIRE.

ON the firſt day of January 1801, will be hired to the higheſt bidder for one year, at the plantation of John Young, deceaſed, on Hickman, a number of

NEGROES,
CONSISTING OF
MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, & GIRLS,

belonging to the eſtate of ſaid Young. Bond and ſecurity will be required, and they will not be hired to any perſon out of the Counties of Fayette and Jeſſamine.

John Glover.

December 8th, 1800 †3w

War Department,
NOVEMBER 13, 1800.

THOSE Gentlemen who have applied for Millitary appointments in the ſervice of the United States, are informed that their applications with all the recommendatory letters accompanying were conſumed by fire in the War Office on Saturday evening laſt. Thoſe who deſire to be conſidered as candidates will ſee the propriety of renewing their applications.

SAMUEL DEXTER,
Secretary at War.

The printers in the different ſtates are requeſted to give this a place in their Gazettes. •

NOTICE.

WE ſhall attend with the Commiſſioners appointed by the County Court of Fayette, on the ſeventh day of January next, on a military ſurvey of 2000 Acres, ſurveyed for David Bell, July the 10th 1775 a part of which lies in Jeſſamine County and a part in Fayette, on South Elkhorn. We ſhall meet at the ſmith ſhop of John Bodley at eleven o'clock in the forenoon and from thence proceed to the Land to perpetuate teſtimony reſpecting the boundaries, &c. of the ſaid ſurvey and to do ſuch other things as are neceſſary and agreeable to an act of aſſembly entitled, "an act to reduce into one the ſeveral acts to aſcertain the boundaries of and for proceſſioning lands."

John & James Bell,
Heirs of David Bell.

December the 11th, 1800 †